

# Empire State

# ARCHITECT



MARCH-APRIL 1946

VOLUME VI

## NUMBER II

## THAT NECESSARY EVIL

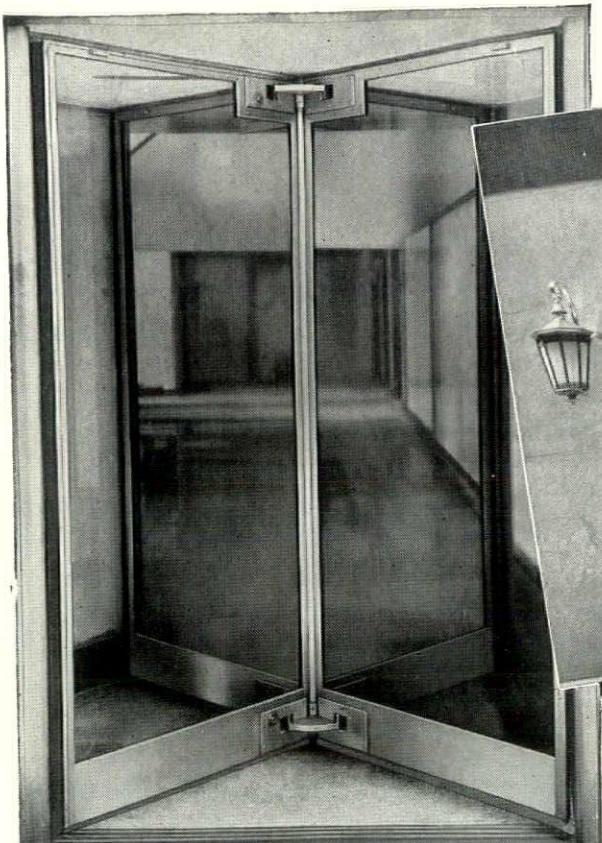
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## ARCHITECT OF THE MONTH

## BUILDING NEWS

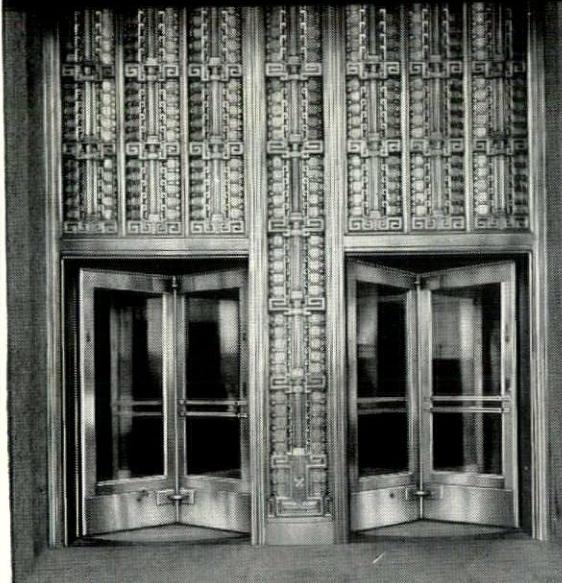
## LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR STATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS



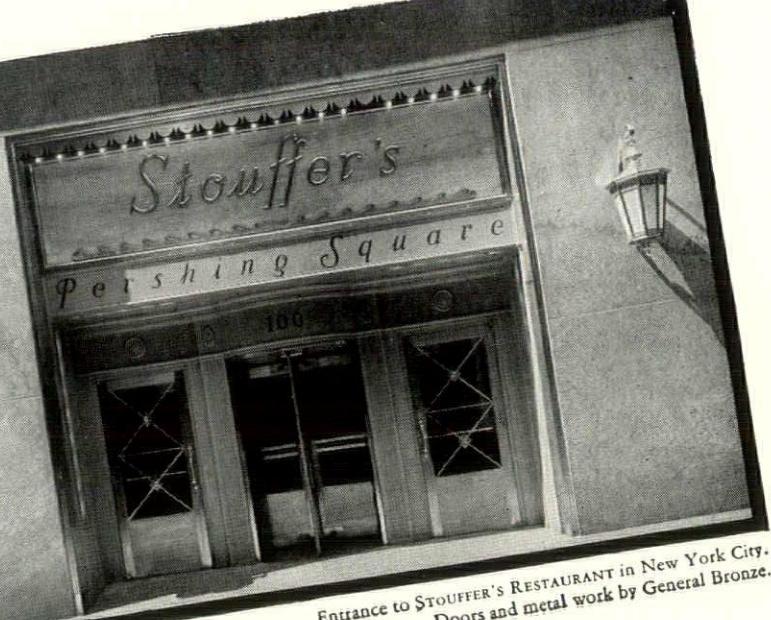
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# Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

March-April Issue—Vol. VI, No. II

"Entered as second-class matter March 6, 1943 at the Post Office at Buffalo, New York, under the act of March 3, 1879." Subscription price: 50c per year. Non-Members \$1.00

Published 6 Times a Year

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Publisher:

Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Place, Buffalo 9, New York

## THAT NECESSARY EVIL— THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

THOMAS H. MCKAIG  
Consulting Architectural Engineer

A few years ago in teaching structural design to a class of electrical engineers, all of whom were top-notchers in their line but who had to have structural to get their licenses, — I discovered that their main trouble was their insistence on making something difficult out of a simple subject. Out of this experience, it was emphasized to me more than ever that structural engineering is the simplest form of engineering, and I have often maintained that it is about ninety percent common sense and ten percent theory. These last few war years when most of our work has been plant work, have again emphasized this fact, for we had all kinds of problems dumped in our laps.

One of these interesting problems had to do with the arresting of a differential settlement in the foundations of a plant, — a settlement which amounted to about four inches at one point. The building had stood for about fourteen years before the settlement began, and then proceeded fairly rapidly. We suspected a big single-phase air compressor which stood on the ground floor near the center of the worst settlement, but we had no grounds for our suspicion. We knew that there was some water loss from a water tower nearby so we checked all water lines and practically stopped all leakage, but still the settlement continued.

In the meantime, we were taking systematic periodic level readings. As a result of these readings, our first break came. We plotted a time-settlement curve for the time we had watched it, and one of the boys found that this line extended intersected the base line within a month of the date the compressor was put into operation. About the same time, we found the man who had installed it, and found that the compressor foundation had been installed in such a manner that it lay on top of two building foundations, — the reciprocating action of the compressor striking a hammer blow first on one footing, — then on the other.

Armed with these facts, we insisted that the offending compressor be shut down and moved. Instead of moving it, however, they threw the full load onto an adjacent double-phase compressor which nobody suspected. Our level readings, however, indicated that although slowed down somewhat, the settlement still continued and we were chagrined, to say the least. One of my most versatile men, however, did not share our belief in the innocence of the remaining compressor, even though it was not built on top of a building footing. He found a point of noticeable vibration on the fourth floor of the building, and with an Ames gauge, he counted and timed vibrations, — watched when they started and stopped and found the gauge registering 105 vibrations with 210 pulsations of the two-phase compressor, — found that when the compressor stopped, the vibrations stopped and when the compressor started, the vibrations started. And so, finally, both compressors will be moved to a little building all their own where they can wiggle and jump to their heart's content.

As I said in my preliminary thesis, — structural engineering is about 90 percent common sense, the kind that Sherlock Holmes was endowed with.



THOMAS H. MCKAIG

# AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO E. S. A.

Empire State Architect will pay \$5 (\$10 in the case of original contributions) for any unsolicited articles, anecdotes, cartoons, or other items of interest which are accepted for publication and which are not otherwise available to or reported by members of its own board.

Contributions must be typewritten and limited to 500 words—the shorter the better. If not original, give source, address, and date of publication so reprint permission may be obtained.

Send to Contributions Editor, Gordon H. Hayes, 526 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. No acknowledgment can be made unless contribution is accepted for publication. Material can not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. Empire State Architect reserves all rights to decision regarding acceptance.

## NEW A. I. A. CHAPTERS

### Staten Island Chapter

Two Empire State societies have become chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

At its annual dinner meeting in St. George in January, the Staten Island Society of Architects received an A.I.A. charter from Perry Coke Smith, president of the New York Chapter, who presented it to Kenneth W. Milnes, president of the new chapter.



THE PRESENTATION. L. to R.: Matthew W. DelGaudio, Pres., New York State Assn. of Architects, Kenneth W. Milnes, William G. Kaelber, Maurice G. Uslan, and Perry Coke Smith.

Principal speaker for the event was William G. Kaelber, regional director for the Institute in the New York District, who traced the organization's growth from 2,800 members in 1934 to a current enrollment of 4,500.

Officers for the new chapter in addition to Mr. Milnes are: Maurice G. Uslan, first vice-president; Olaf A. Madsen, second vice-president; James Whitford, Jr., secretary; James F. Connell, treasurer, and Theodore Koch, Ernest V. Zahn and Chester A. Cole, directors.

### Queens Chapter

A month earlier, an A.I.A. charter also was granted to the Queens Society of Architects at a dinner meeting in Jamaica. The presentation was made by Mr. Kaelber to Raymond Irrera, president of the Queens Chapter.

Other Officers for that chapter are: Andrew F. Weber, vice-president; Martin M. Elkind, recording secretary; Carl Wuest, treasurer, and Oswald Fischer, secretary. Directors are Simon Cohen, John T. Kelleher, Guerino Salerni, Abraham H. Salkowitz, William O. Staber and Sidney L. Strauss.

## CENTRAL CHAPTER ELECTS

New president of the Central New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, is Dean L. C. Dillenbeck, of the Syracuse University College of Fine Arts, who was elected at the annual meeting in Syracuse in January.

In his inaugural remarks, Dean Dillenbeck observed that architects will have a great responsibility for public service in the next decade or longer. He urged cooperation in the Chapter declaring "the Chapter has never been in better shape than now and all this despite colossal economic obstacles which have faced the profession in recent years. Unity of effort such as the Chapter promulgates should in every way promote our mutual interests in establishing the profession, particularly in the Central New York Area, on a plane higher than ever."

Others elected at the meeting were: C. Storrs Barrows, vice-president; Thorvald Pederson, secretary; Webster C. Moulton, treasurer, and Leonard A. Waasdorp, director.

L. C. Dillenbeck



## IN MEMORIAM

T. Walker Gaggin

1871 — 1945

Although news of Mr. Gaggin's death in October is belated, the passing of time has not diminished the loss to his profession and to his community.

His death closes a varied and successful career as an architect and builder of many major industrial and residential projects.

A graduate of Syracuse University, Class of 1895, he also attended Columbia University and for five years was an associate professor of Architecture at Syracuse. He was employed by Alden & Harlow of Pittsburgh but later founded a partnership in Syracuse with his brother, Edwin H., under the name of Gaggin & Gaggin. The partnership was dissolved in 1933 and he headed his own firm since then.

Mr. Gaggin was associated with the design and construction of many palatial residences in the Syracuse area, among them the Wilkinson home, Syracuse; Eaton residence, Norwich; Samuel Roosevelt home, Skaneateles, and the Crouse residence at Cazenovia.

His industrial structures included an addition to First Trust and Deposit Bank and the L. C. Smith Office Building, Seattle, Wash.

T. Walker Gaggin



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# ARCHITECT OF THE MONTH

## ARTHUR N. GIBB, F.A.I.A.

*At the request of Empire State Architect, Mr. Gibb has drafted a biographical sketch which is presented as the first in a series of Architects of the Empire State.*

Born in Quebec on May 23, 1868, Mr. Gibb spent several years of his childhood touring Western Europe with his Scotch parents. He later returned to Canada until he was about ten or 11 years old when he went back to England, France and Switzerland.

"I was put in a boarding school in Neuchatic to brush up on French and to attempt to learn German out of French text books," writes Mr. Gibb. "That stumped me, but I did manage to scramble up some of the Swiss mountains. I also spent four months on the Italian Lakes before returning in 1882 for a month or two of loafing at the family summer place in the Canadian side of the Vermont border.

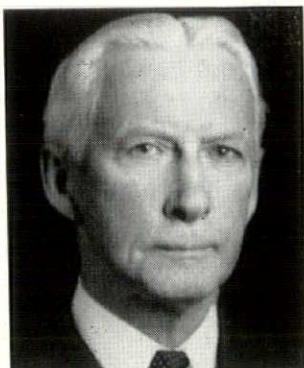
"That Fall I went to Trinity College School at Port Hope, Ont. I studied there a year and then attended Upper Canada College, Toronto, for two years. In the Fall of 1886 I arrived in Ithaca and entered Cornell University, Class of 1890. I was enrolled in Engineering in Sibley College but after a year and one-half, I switched to Architecture, receiving my B.S. in '90."

Mr. Gibb relates his father presented him with expenses for a fox hunting trip in England "but," he continues, "I still was sore from the ranch horses I had ridden out West, so I declined the hunting, took the cash to pay most of my debts and entered the office of W. H. Miller, Architect, at Ithaca, at a weekly salary of \$15.

"Two years later I persuaded Clinton L. Vivian, one of Miller's draftsmen, to pull out with me to start on our own on the strength of one job offered me by some friends. This job, unfortunately, was held up and we ended the year of 1892 without a job and with a busted bank account.

"The Vivian & Gibb partnership ended in 1900 and I practiced alone until 1910 when I persuaded O. H. Waltz, also one of Miller's men, to join me as a junior partner. We built up a sizeable practice in Ithaca and in various parts of New York and Pennsylvania. Our partnership ended by mutual consent in 1927 or 1928."

Mr. Gibb recalls that he continued in business by himself until 1937 when he formed a partnership with John V. Leonard, who had been associated in his office for several



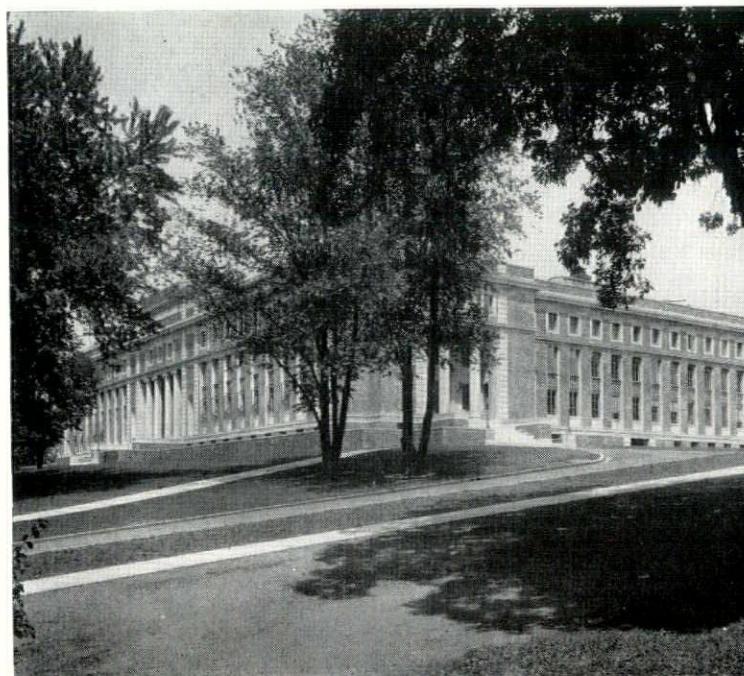
Arthur N. Gibb

years. The firm was known as The Office of Arthur N. Gibb, Architects, and was located at 302 East State St. until June, 1942, when the office was closed as Mr. Leonard departed for war work in various parts of the country.

Taking what equipment he needed to his home, Mr. Gibb established a small office there where he is continuing his business.

"I became a member of the A.I.A. in 1899 or soon thereafter and got to know Ed Green of Buffalo, Foster Warner, of Rochester, and many more of the older men of our profession," he continues. "That was in the Western New York Chapter which split into the Buffalo Chapter and the Central New York Chapter. I think I was president and secretary of the Central New York Chapter, but I'm not sure. However, the records will tell. I took an active part in the A.I.A. and, with Brockway of Syracuse, was one of the organizers of the Council of Registered Architects of the State of New York and received Certificate No. 11 issued by the Council.

"In 1926, I was honored with an A.I.A. fellowship through recommendation of the Central New York Chapter and John C. Westervelt, Architect of New York City, with special reference to my work on the \$1,500,000 Baker Laboratory of Chemistry, donated by George H. Baker of New York, to Cornell. On this work, I had the good fortune of having C. Z. Klauder, of Day & Klauder, Philadelphia, as an associate.



Baker Laboratory of Chemistry, Cornell University.  
View from Southwest. Arthur N. Gibb, Architect.

"As for the work I have turned out in more than 50 years of practice, it is difficult for me to say much. I am of the Old School whose work seems to be looked down upon by "modernistic" younger architects. Much of the modern work I sincerely admire, but on the other hand, I cannot either read or understand many of the drawings now being published in our architectural magazines.

"I have done work as far away as Argentina and Switzerland. I have entered only three competitions — University of Cincinnati, State Agricultural Building, at Albany and the Biggs Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital which stands across a valley from where I now live. I won on that entry and it cost approximately \$1,000,000. However, the State has made some additions since it took over the institution.

"Other work I have done in a half-century of practice includes residences, banks, office buildings, schools, colleges, fraternal and social service buildings, department stores, factories and many others.

"Aside from my professional work, I have taken considerable interest in Ithaca city affairs, serving as Acting Mayor, Alderman, Chairman of the City Council's Finance Committee for the past ten years, and also on several other boards and commissions.

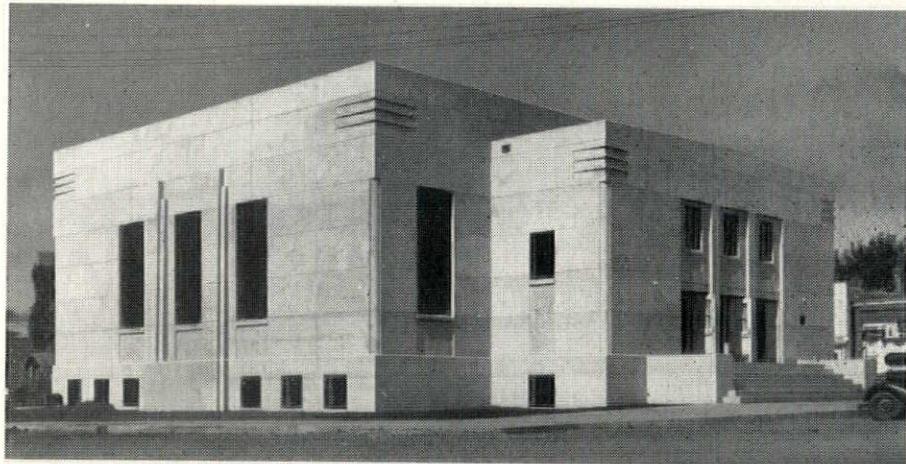
"Coming from two generations of ship owners, I naturally take to the water for my recreation. I have sailed, canoed or cruised extensively and have fished in many waters as far west as the Rockies. I am a member of the Ithaca Yacht Club and was its commodore for many years. A member of Chi Phi Fraternity, I also am a Mason, a Rotarian and belong to one or two other organizations.



Grange League Federation Head Office Building,  
Ithaca, New York. Arthur N. Gibb, Architect.

"I wish I could write about the many interesting persons I have met here and abroad, but as Kipling often wrote, that is another story."

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# BUILDING NEWS

## LABOR DEPARTMENT STUDY SHOWS MATERIALS HIGHER

Wholesale prices of building materials have increased 32 percent since August, 1939, according to a recent study made by Lester G. Kellogg, acting chief, Prices and Cost of Living Branch, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

However, he explains, the rise is not out of line with cost of other goods, and compared to price movements following World War I the increase is moderate.

A major part of the recent increase is due to lumber cost, his study asserts, which has risen about 75 percent in the past six years. The report also notes that a tendency to substitute masonry products for exterior walls and insulation board and similar materials for interior walls may be expected unless there is a readjustment of lumber prices.

### Added Rise Due

In a materials breakdown, his study discloses these increases:

Tile and brick, 24%; cement, almost 10%; prepared paints, 7%; heating equipment and plumbing fixtures, about 15%; and insulation board, roofing, lime, plaster, less than 10%.

He predicts a slight increase in building materials prices during the next six months or a year, providing price controls continue and there is no increase in general price levels.

## 1945 BUILDING UP

New dwellings last year increased 21 percent over the 1944 total in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, a report compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation discloses. There are 76,495 new units listed for the year.

Increases in commercial, manufacturing, educational, hospital and religious buildings in that area also were noted. Construction contracts aggregated \$3,299,303,000.

## TRUMAN WAGE-PRICE STAND CAN BOOST HOUSING

Home building will be speeded greatly if the new Federal wage-price policy is administered in line with President Truman's recommendations, in the opinion of Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the advisory board of the Producers' Council. In a statement last month, he said:

"Inability to obtain prompt readjustment of OPA price ceilings which are retarding the production of building materials and equipment has been the greatest deterrent to the construction of homes for veterans."

"This bottleneck can be broken promptly under the national price policy. The government also will need to take other steps if all-out home production is to be achieved, but adjustment of building product prices is a vital first step."

"The shift from a wartime hold-the-line policy to a constructive policy of stimulating production is welcome news to those who have been trying to eliminate the veterans' housing shortage."

"President Truman said in his wage-price statement that 'production is our salvation'. Greater production of building materials will be the salvation of the home building program. Meeting Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt's goal of 2,700,000 new homes is a tremendous task, and getting maximum production of building materials is the backbone of the effort."

"Each week of delay in putting the new policy of emphasizing production into effect will take thousands of homes from the potential supply. Prompt action is imperative."

## VETERANS' HOUSING STATISTICS

Veterans wanting homes will total between 1,700,000 and 1,900,000 by the end of this year but there will be about 2,100,000 non-farm dwelling units available for them, it is reported by J. W. Follin, managing director of the Producers' Council.

He estimates the total will come from the construction of 510,000 new non-farm units; 240,000 units created by relocation of some war housing and some housing conversion; 650,000 from the dissolution of families and 670,000 units which were vacant as of last October.

His figures indicate availability of 200,000 to 400,000 units for urgent civilian needs.

## HIGHER OPA CEILINGS PREFERRED TO SUBSIDIES

An increase in OPA price ceilings rather than payment of subsidies is urged by the Producers' Council for all building material production.

The need for Congressional action in order to create the subsidies, and for anticipated further action to increase them at a later date, would seriously retard home building, according to Council President L. C. Hart, who declares that a price ceiling rise could be immediate and would sidestep any prolonged delays in paying the premiums.

Mr. Hart believes subsidies would enable veterans to purchase homes at a somewhat lower cost, but he feels that the saving would not be sufficient to warrant adoption of a cumbersome subsidy plan.

With a 10 percent increase in building materials, as has been suggested, the necessary adjustments would increase the cost for a \$6,000 home by about \$180, he explains. This could be paid over a period of 25 or 30 years and therefore not cause a serious burden to the purchaser.

He suggests the increase could be returned to veterans by Congress at a later date.

## CONTINUE CONSTRUCTION P. C. OFFICER URGES

The veterans' housing program should not curtail all non-housing construction, according to Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the Producers' Council advisory board. He declares that work should be continued on all projects necessary to public health and safety and on those which do not take needed materials and labor away from the housing program, including sewer and water systems and highway construction in newly developed areas and near veterans' hospitals.

"Prior to the time the seriousness of the veterans' housing shortage became evident, it had been believed that the volume of all new non-housing construction this year would total about 5.2 billions, providing employment for approximately 1,800,000 workers," he states. "Now it appears at least \$4,000,000,000 in non-residential building can and should be started during the year without interfering with home building."

"Industrial and commercial organizations who already have building projects underway should be permitted to complete them to avoid waste and deterioration. In many instances, materials have been ordered and are in the process of manufacture for these projects."

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# LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

MAXWELL A. CANTOR

The down-state members of the Legislative committee met on February 13, 1946. Mr. Cantor presented numerous bills covering Housing, liens, tax exemptions, rent control, Multiple dwelling law, Labor law, etc. for study and action. All Labor law bills were referred to the Labor Law committee of the New York Society of Architects for study and report. No action was taken on most bills where it was felt that the architectural profession had no interests involved.

Action on the following was taken as noted below:

Senate Int. No. 926 Print No. 984 by Rosenblatt and companion bill Assembly Int. No. 1064 Print No. 1110 by Lana. Disapproved in its present form because, as an emergency measure, it imposes such conditions as to make the conversion of frame buildings into Multiple dwellings too costly, with the result that the creation of such additional housing will not be undertaken. It is recommended that fire-resisting requirements for exterior walls, (except party) be eliminated and that such conversions be permitted under present requirements of Article 6. The Senate bill is with the Affairs of Cities Committee, Thomas C. Desmond, Chairman. The Assembly bill is in the General Laws Committee, Frank A. Gugino, of Buffalo, Chairman. Chapter please take action.

Senate Int. No. 1132 Print No. 1236 by Downey and its companion bill Assembly Int. No. 1484 Print ..... by Dalzell. Disapproved as it relaxes the educational requirements of the Engineers' License Law for the benefit of a certain few. Previous attempts to amend the Architects' and Engineers' License laws have been made, opening the door to licenses to special persons or groups. These attempts have always been unsuccessful. These bills are in the Educational Committees, of which H. W. Griffiths is Chairman in the Senate, and Wheeler Milmos in the Assembly.

Senate Int. No. 300 Print No. 300 by Parisi and its companion bill Assembly Int. No. 279 Print No. 279 by Emma. These bills amend the Labor Law by changing the definition of "Employee" from a "mechanic, workingman or laborer" to "any person". This would make factories out of our offices.

The following is a report on some of the bills in which this committee is interested:

Ass. Int. No. 75 Print No. 75, Sen. Int. No. 174 Print No. 174—The Civil Service bills—In committee.

Ass. Int. No. 260 Print No. 260, Sen. Int. No. 294 Print No. 294; Ass. Int. No. 1708 Print No. 1840, Sen. Int. No. 1458 Print No. 1609—The attorney bills which prohibit all but attorneys from preparing "instruments" affecting real estate—In committee.

Ass. Int. No. 1063 Print No. 1109, Sen. Int. No. 925 Print No. 983—Amends Multiple dwelling law permitting increased occupancy of brick buildings under certain conditions—In committee for third reading, 2/21.

Ass. Int. No. 1064 Print No. 2005, Sen. Int. No. 926 Print No. 984—Amends Multiple dwelling law permitting conversion of frame buildings into multiple dwellings—In committee for third reading, 2/26.

Ass. Int. No. 1484 Print No. 1596, Sen. Int. No. 1132 Print No. 1236—Re-opens door to engineers' license without all requirements—In committee.

Ass. Int. No. 1673 Print No. 2462, Sen. Int. No. 1479 Print No. 2152—Permits veterans who had all qualifications for architects' license except written examination to obtain license without such examination—Amended 3/1 so that Board may require oral examination.

Numerous bills covering Housing, Labor, multiple dwellings, liens, etc. will be reported in our next issue. The Legislature has set March 22 as the date for adjournment.

There is no meeting of the Legislative committee scheduled at this time. Do everything that you or your membership can do to support the work of the committee.

March 5, 1946.

## CORNELL REVIVES HOME AND FARM WEEK

Safety in the home and on the farm will be in prominence in the revival of the Cornell University Annual Farm and Home Week to be conducted at Ithaca, March 25th-29th. This disclosure was made at the Advisory Conference Committee Meeting in New York City in January at which architects were represented among educational, state and commercial organizations concerned with safety and accident prevention.

As Chairman of the Subcommittee on Safety in Housing, Prof. D. Kenneth Sargent, delegate for the State Architects Association and for Syracuse University, submitted a report recalling significant contributions to Home Safety during 1945. He declared one of the most outstanding was a pamphlet prepared by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, to be distributed to everyone intending to build a home.

Prof. Sargent's report also noted the handbook for New York State architects will be distributed with a reprint of an editorial in Architectural Design by Kenneth Reid.

Author of "Residence Design For Safety", Prof. Grace Morin, of Cornell, added to the report with the information that her material will be used exclusively by the APHA Committee on the Hygiene of Housing for its project on the formulation of housing standards.

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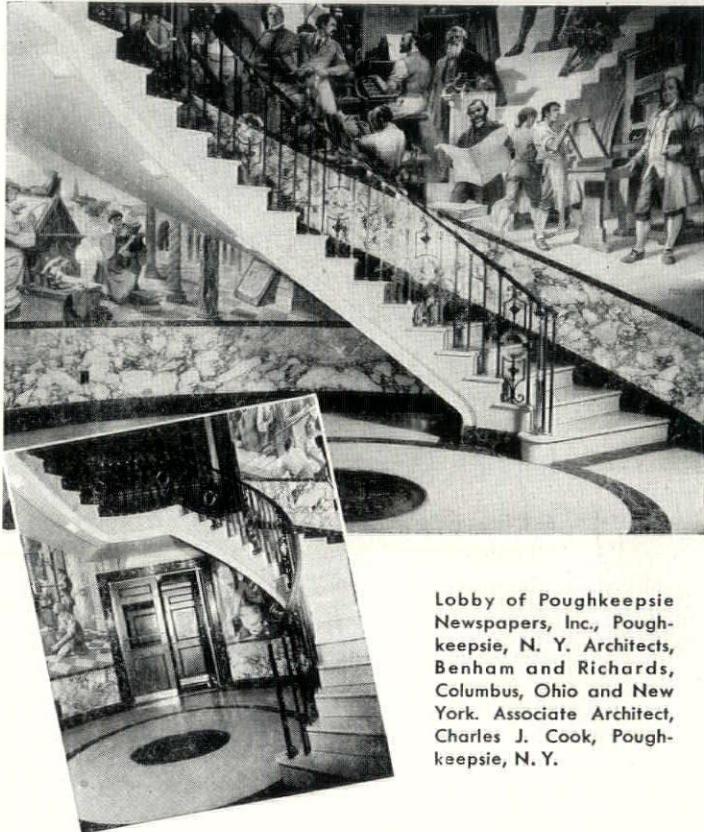
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# NEWS

## MARBLE MAKES IN NEWSPAPER LOBBY...



Lobby of Poughkeepsie Newspapers, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Architects, Benham and Richards, Columbus, Ohio and New York. Associate Architect, Charles J. Cook, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Among the many distinguished interiors in America where marble has been employed, one of the most striking examples of its warmth and beauty is the lobby of Poughkeepsie Newspapers, Inc. The spiral staircase is wainscoted with Red Levanto marble base and cap from quarries near Levanto, Italy . . . and Escalette marble die from quarries near the Spanish border in France. Red Levanto also trims the doorway and the light Tennessee marble floor and steps.

Marble, the aristocrat of stones, can be employed to good effect for simple or the most imposing interiors. Its beauty is unquestioned and, by reason of its permanence and low maintenance cost, it is also economical.



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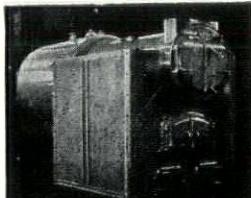
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# NEW REGULATIONS for State School Buildings

Mechanical ventilation in school buildings no longer is necessary and substantial economies in heating and ventilating system designs are possible under new regulations on heating and ventilation of school buildings issued for architects and superintendents by the Division of School Buildings and Grounds, State Education Department.

That is the comment in a circular letter issued by Don L. Essex, director of the division, who adds that except under unusual circumstances there is no need to exceed the specifications on air change through induction of more fresh air or by recirculation. He also notes that a properly designed window supply and gravity exhaust ventilation system can be given favorable consideration.

The new regulations, approved by the Board of Regents last November 16th, are:

### § 167 Heating and Ventilating

1 To obtain the approval of the Commissioner of Education of plans and specifications for heating and ventilating, there shall be compliance with the following requirements:

#### a Thermal environment during the heating season

(1) Heating systems shall be so designed and guaranteed that when properly installed and operated they will meet the following standards:

Type of Space	Design Operative Temperature <sup>1</sup>	Corresponding Room Air Temp. <sup>2</sup>
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(a) Sedentary activity, as for example in classrooms, auditoriums, offices, cafeterias .....	70°	68°—72° (30" above floor)
(b) Moderate activity, as for example in corridors, stairways, shops, laboratories, kitchens.....	68°	66°—70° (60" above floor)
(c) Vigorous activity, as for example in gymnasiums .....	65°	60°—70° (60" above floor)
(d) Special cases — lockers and shower rooms .....	78°	76°—80° (60" above floor)
swimming pool area .....	83°	80°—86° (60" above floor)

<sup>1</sup> The operative temperature represents the mean effect of the temperature of the air of a room and of its walls. Under normal conditions walls and air exert approximately equal effects; but if a room has three cold exterior walls a higher air temperature will be necessary for comfort than in the case of a room with a single exterior wall exposed to the sun but not to the prevailing winds.

<sup>2</sup> The lower figure of air temperature in each case is for a room with relatively warm walls; the second figure, for a room with relatively cold walls.

(2) Maximum air temperature gradient from floor to 60" above floor shall not exceed 5° and preferably shall not exceed 3°.

(3) Air movement in zones of occupancy shall not exceed 25 linear feet per minute.

*b Thermal environment during the nonheating season*

(1) Where extensive summer use of rooms in a school building is anticipated in any area where outdoor summer temperatures are high, the Department may require the installation of air-conditioning systems designed to produce inside temperature as indicated below:

Outdoor Temperature	Inside Temperature
80°	75°
90°	78°
95°	80°

(2) As an alternative to the above, the Department may require electric fans or similar apparatus which will increase turbulent air movement within such spaces as those specified above to 100 feet per minute.

*c Atmospheric hazards and quality*

(1) In classrooms, provision for air change shall be made which, in the judgment of the Department, will provide a minimum air change of 10 cubic feet per minute per occupant. For effective thermal operation in mild weather a design factor of 15 cfm is desirable.

(2) In rooms planned for close assembly a minimum air change of 10 cfm per occupant shall be provided in order to remove odors. Additional air change, depending largely upon wall exposure, may be required for effective thermal operation in mild weather.

(3) In rooms where there is danger of toxic substances occurring in large concentrations, or where odors are likely to be strong, or where overheating is likely to occur, special ventilating equipment adequate to relieve the situation and entirely independent of the ventilating system serving the rest of the building, shall be installed.

*d* There shall be furnished with the plans and specifications a brief, clear and nontechnical description of the heating and ventilating system together with instructions for operation.

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#### LEGION FAVORS BUILDING AS STATE MEMORIAL

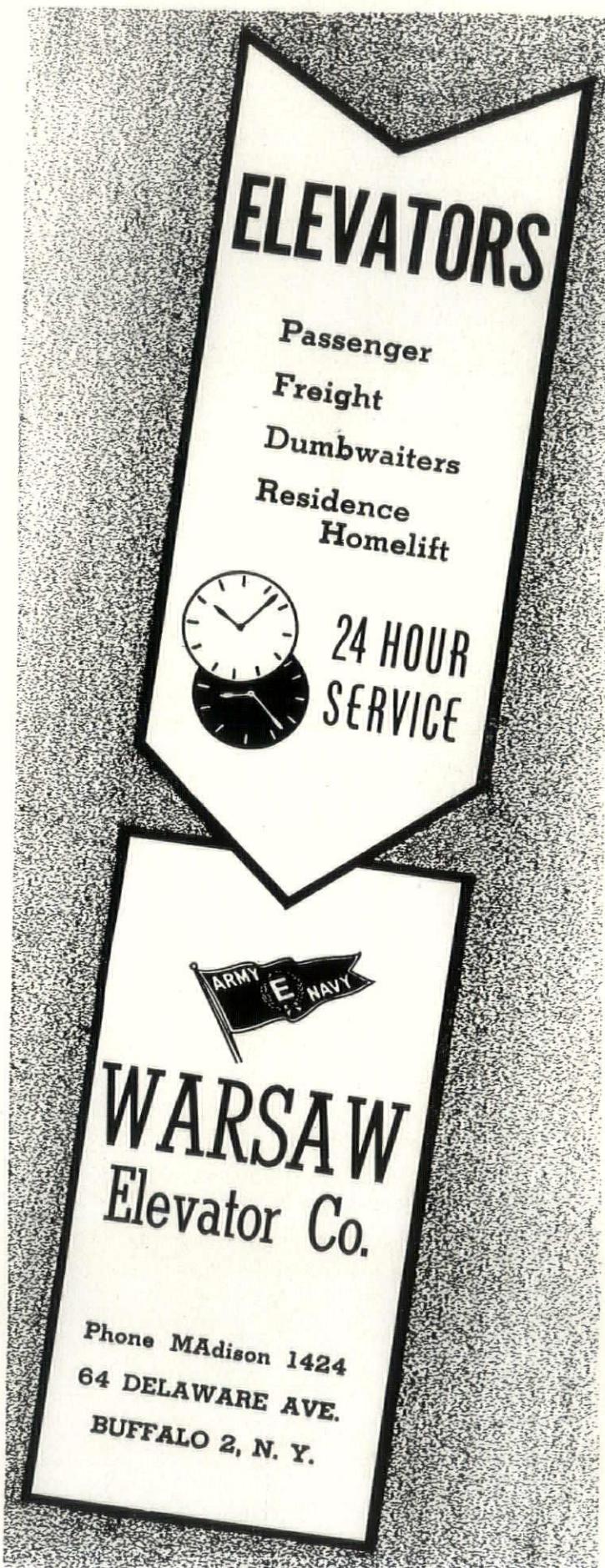
A practical memorial for New York State veterans of World War I and II is supported by the American Legion, which has sanctioned a suggested combination office building, auditorium and museum to be erected in Albany.

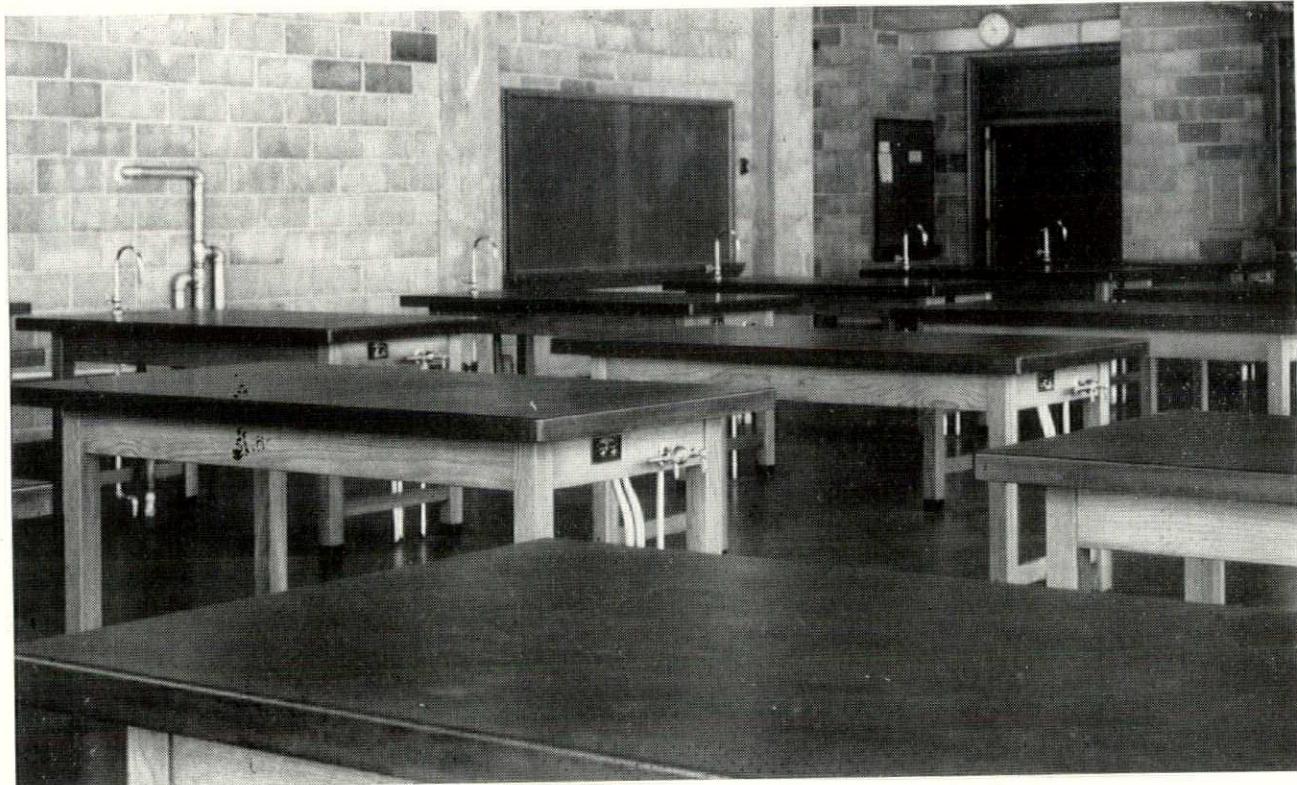
Legion approval was expressed in a recent letter to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey by Edward N. Scheiberling, former national commander, which stated in part:

"Among the suggestions which you stated had been advanced as to the character of such a memorial is that the State might construct a new office building in Albany, with an auditorium to be dedicated to the memory of those who lost their lives in the war.

"The American Legion has long advocated that the State construct a World War memorial to commemorate the service of its veterans and especially the services of their departed comrades. The people of the State themselves through their representatives in the Legislature have expressed their desire for a memorial which will be a practical, useful and beautiful addition to the buildings of the State, a combination World War memorial museum for war records and relics and auditorium and office building.

"In this way, the State could at once provide for its urgently needed office space, and, through a beautiful and suitable structure, likewise honor and commemorate the patriotic services of hundreds of thousands of its citizens."





Laboratory in the Science Building,  
Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.

Architects, Fronczak & Whitman

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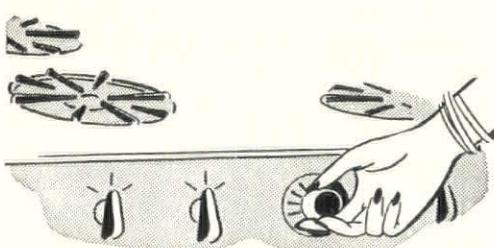
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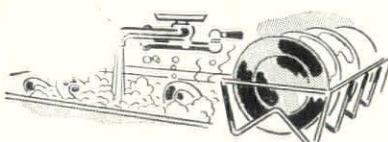
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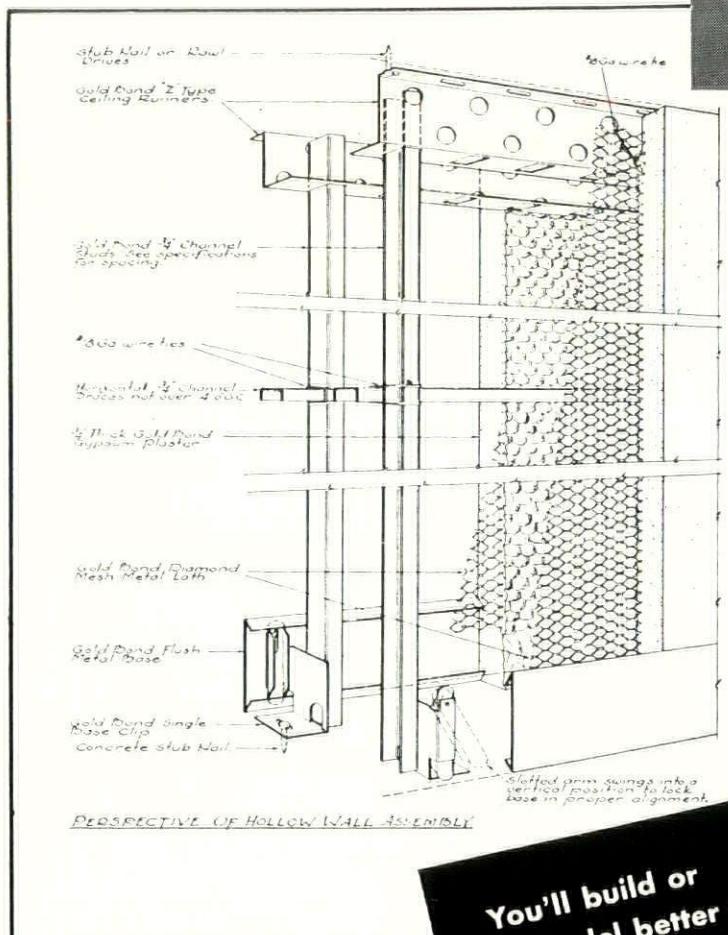
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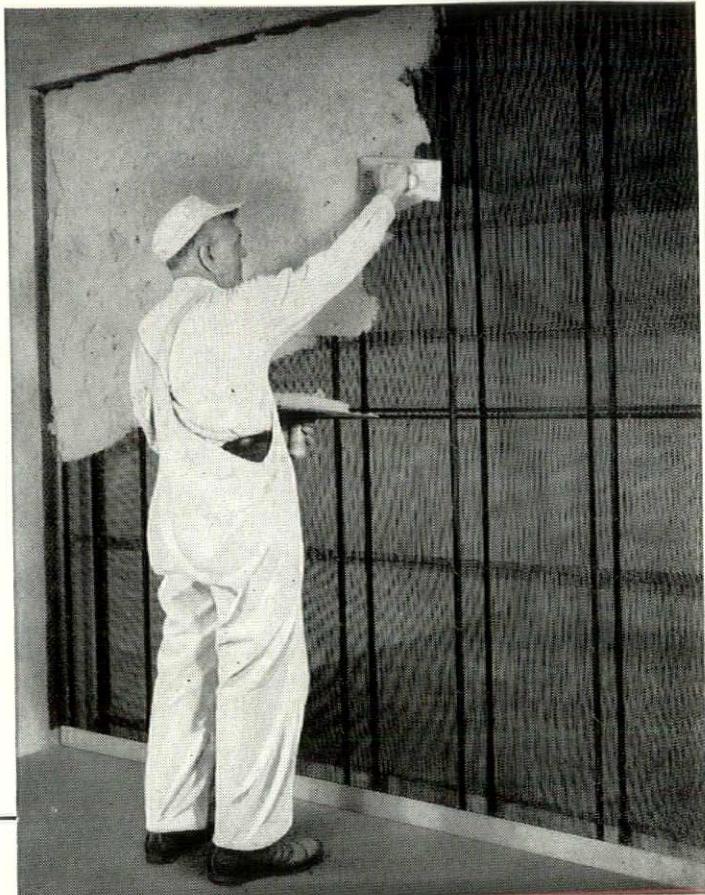
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